



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1859.

This being the Anniversary of the Birth-Day of GEORGE WASHINGTON, "the Father of his Country," in compliance with old custom, and with the request that it should be now observed and celebrated here, as it has been ever since the last years of the life of the Patriot Hero himself, this office will be closed to-day, and no paper issued therefrom to-morrow.

This Day is sacred to the memory of WASHINGTON! Would that, throughout our whole country, it could be devoted to the consideration of the example given in the life and actions of that great man and true patriot—and that the influence of that example could sink deep into the hearts, and regulate the conduct, of every citizen of these United States! Then there would be no sectional bickerings—no unworthy contests for political power—no rash and imprudent moves in government policy—but a spirit of union, concord, and peace would pervade the public mind, and this would, indeed, be the *Magna Republic*. Even, as it is, we trust that the recurrence of this anniversary may not be without its happy effects, especially upon the young men of our nation, who are now stepping upon the stage of action, to take charge of the country, and regulate its future condition. Let them recur to the days of our Revolutionary Fathers, and mould their principles by the pattern of Washington!

For one day, too, at least, the day devoted to the recollection of Washington, let there be a truce between contending parties which divide and, alas! distract the country with their fierce contentions. To use the words of an eloquent writer, there are times and seasons when such truces are good for the land. "At Talavera, the British and French troops, for a moment, suspended their conflict, to drink of the stream which flowed between them. The shells were passed across from enemy to enemy, without apprehension or molestation. We, in the same manner, should to-day rather unite with our political adversaries in drinking of that fountain of patriotism, which should be the common refreshment of both parties, than disturb and pollute it, on such an occasion, with the havoc of unseasonable hostilities."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, attributes displeasure on the part of the President towards Lord Napier, on account of some diplomatic correspondence of the latter, concerning Central American affairs; and hence the absence of the President from the Napier ball. But, Gen. Cass was there, and "did the honors." It is not *etiquette*, it may be, for the President to attend such balls.

The Historian Prescott was a most methodical man—and this enabled him to get through much work, with only five or six hours labor each day. He had every appliance of comfort and elegance, to enable him to write with ease to himself, and to obviate, as far as possible, the defect in his sight. His histories brought him in large sums of money—so that, in his case, at least, literature paid well.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was finally so amended as to provide that no foreign diplomatic agents other than those specified in the bill shall receive compensation during the year. Some other amendments were made, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, made ineffectual attempts, in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, to reduce the appropriations for the purchase of horses for the dragoons, &c., and for surveys for military defences, &c.

There is a Dutch population in Michigan large enough to make it proper to provide that the message of the Governor be printed in the language of Holland.

The receipts from customs at New York last week were only \$421,000, or about a quarter of what had been anticipated by fast financiers.

Warner L. Underwood, of Kentucky, an esteemed and valuable member of the House of Representatives, has declined being a candidate for re-election.

Another fire occurred at Norfolk, Va., on Friday night, the old building on Wolfe street, formerly occupied as the hall of the Odd Fellows, having been entirely consumed.

The heavy blow on Sunday evening did some damage in the harbor of Baltimore to the shipping, and in some parts of the city.

Washington's Birthday will be celebrated throughout the country, more generally than for many years.

Chief Justice Taney is now in the 82d year of his age. He still attends diligently to the duties of his high office.

It is said that a portion of the troops in Utah will be ordered to the southern boundary of New Mexico.

Mr. Thomas Cartwright, an old resident of Wheeling, died suddenly on Thursday night.

The receipts of the Treasury last week, were one million five hundred and eighty-six dollars.

The strike of the lady shoemakers, in Philadelphia, will probably cease in a few days.

Dr. Francis Mallory, of Norfolk, Va., declines a re-election to the Legislature.

At Vera Cruz the French and English commanders of fleets have succeeded in enforcing their demands: 1st. That the percentage on customs, set aside to meet the interest of the conventional bonds, shall be faithfully held for that purpose. 2d. That high rates of duties, which were reduced a year ago, shall be restored forthwith; and, 3d. That Gen. Garza shall be reprimanded and required to salute the French and English flags when shown at Tampico, without having the salute returned. The foreigners, especially citizens of the United States, are very anxious to see what our government will say about the French and English assuming to regulate the tariff and customs in Mexican ports. And as the decree restoring the old tariff takes effect from the date of the decree—irrespective of goods ordered and shipped to Vera Cruz before the decree was issued, thereby making it retroactive—the merchants have held meetings and protested against this unjust measure, and the United States Consul at Vera Cruz has promptly protested, officially, both against the interference of the French and English commanders in regulating the Mexican tariff, and against the retroactive operations of the decree restoring the tariff.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the army appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment offered by Mr. Faulkner, and modified by Mr. Pendleton, was adopted, reducing the appropriation for the construction of barracks, &c. On motion of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, a proviso was adopted restricting army officers when acting as disbursing agents, on the pain of dismissal, from using the public credit in advance of appropriations, unless under an order from the President of the United States; and the mileage allowance to officers was reduced to five cents a mile. On Mr. Faulkner's motion the item for army transportation was reduced from \$3,400,000 to \$3,000,000. Mr. F. made an ineffectual motion to increase the appropriation for the manufacture of arms from \$250,000 to \$400,000, the amount originally estimated for. The items for repairs and improvements and new machinery at the armories were stricken out.

Doctor Jose W. Smith has arrived from Mexico with important dispatches. He is the bosom friend of General Alvarez, who is now ready for the field with six thousand men, if he had the arms and ammunition. Doctor Smith converses freely with respect to matters in Mexico. He brought home the report of the Hon. Wm. Churchill, of Tennessee, the special agent of the United States, who went to Mexico two months ago to ascertain the condition of affairs there. The general feeling among the best informed persons in Mexico, is that the Liberal cause is lost forever, and that the supremacy of France and England will be established over that Republic unless our Government acts immediately. Nineteen twentieths of the people are with the Liberals, but they are neither in possession of the Capital, nor have they money, arms, or ammunition to make their power effective.

Powers received \$12,000 for his bronze statue of Webster, which, on its way to this country was lost at sea, but it was fully insured. A duplicate was ordered at a cost of \$7,000, which recently arrived, and was placed on exhibition at the Athenaeum, though in a place not favorable for a just estimate of its merits. For the statue of Washington at the Capital the United States government paid Greenough \$20,000; that in the vestibule of the State House in Boston, occupied Chantrey ten years; and the Franklin statue cost the city of Boston \$10,000.

Later advices from Hayti, state that the excitement of the revolution was subsiding, and business had much revived. The new Government caused great satisfaction among the people of the Island. It had repealed the export duty on coffee; but, on considering the disordered condition of the finances, it was immediately restored, and the old law would continue until a more favorable opportunity for its abrogation. The most enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the Republic continued, and the people everywhere were shouting, "Vive la President Goffard."

The Milledgeville, Georgia, Recorder of the 15th inst., says: "With sorrowful feelings do we announce the death on Friday morning last, of Dr. Charles J. Payne, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens." Originally from Richmond, Va., the place of his birth, for forty-one years he had been a resident physician at Milledgeville. The loss of one of all our citizens, we venture to think could have called forth the expression of a more universal regret, than has done the death of this amiable gentleman and most worthy man."

The select committee to investigate the alleged corruption in connection with the House committee of accounts, consists of Messrs. Nichols, Winslow, Eustis, Whitley and Clark B. Cochrane. The select committee on the Navy Department and Navy-Yards are not able to agree on a report—Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio, and Ritchie, of Iowa, a statement, and Messrs. Boscawen and Groves will unite in another, while Mr. Ready will have something to say in a third paper. The committee is divided politically.

By the treaty recently ratified between the United States and the Dacotah band of Yancton Indians, this government obtains about ten millions of acres of land; the Indians are to be settled on a tribal reserve, and are to have lands in severalty. Instead of being large sums of money, as has been the case heretofore with other Indians, they are to be provided with schools, farm houses, agricultural implements, and other means of civilization.

A memorial signed by the iron dealers of Philadelphia, and throughout the State of Pennsylvania, is soon to be presented to Congress, praying for the passage of Senator Fitch's bill, for the construction of national vessels and buildings of American iron. The document is already signed by the leading members of the trade, and, if time permits, it will be presented with fifty thousand signatures before the adjournment of Congress.

The amnesty act passed by the Kansas Legislature is on record—with the utmost satisfaction by both parties in the Territory. They express the belief that the measure will bring permanent peace. The prisoners brought to Lawrence by U. S. Marshal Russell, have been released according to its provisions. Russell himself, who was detained, was set at liberty, and furnished by Montgomery with a safe conduct home.

A work entitled "The Great West and its Commercial Metropolis, St. Louis," is about to be published at St. Louis, at a cost of \$100,000. It will give full information in regard to St. Louis, the State of Missouri by counties, and the valley of the Mississippi.

Mr. Edward Beyer, (a graduate of the Dusseldorf Academy,) has finished his illustrations of the Old Dominion. The last part contains views of the little Sewall Mountain, James river canal, Natural Bridge, Peaks of Otter, Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, Red Sweet Springs, and Warm Springs. There is also a handsome embossed title-page, with views of Mount Vernon and Monticello. The complete work will be an ornament for any parlor or library.

The Boston Post says:—"All the 'distinguished strangers,' the 42d Highlanders, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Spurgeon, Queen Victoria, Kossuth, Montalembert and others, have concluded to remain where they are for the season. Nobody is coming to the United States, not a furrier, not a Heil and man, and many patriots—except Mr. Smith O'Brien, the recent reports to the contrary notwithstanding. We shall have to look up a domestic hero."

At a meeting held in Portsmouth, Va., on Wednesday last, resolutions were adopted appointing fifty citizens from each ward to co-operate with the Mayor and police in guarding the city against incendiaries, expressive of a determination to ferret the house-burners out, and asserting that while they have every confidence in the Mayor and police, the powers vested in them are too limited to accomplish the desired end.

The steamship Black Warrior from Havana on the 15th, went aground on the 20th, on the Rockaway, while in charge of the pilot. Her passengers and mails arrived at New York the same night in the pilot boat. The steamer is reported to be tight. The Black Warrior brought \$208,000 in specie on freight, and a valuable cargo. Three steamships went to her assistance.

M. Felix Belly announces in the Paris journals that his organization of the Nicaragua Canal Company is completed; that the money necessary is secured; that a vessel has been freighted to carry out the engineering material, and that this vessel, with himself, a part of the engineers and clerks—sixty persons in all—will sail from Havre for Greytown in three weeks.

A South Carolinian, who thinks it best to let Cuba alone, proposes (through the Charleston Mercury) to cut a ship canal through the peninsula of Florida, and thus, by making a great island for ourselves, create a second Cuba, which shall hereafter command the Gulf of Mexico, and forever neutralize the Spanish isle as a strategic point. When that is done we shall need Cuba, he thinks.

An elderly woman went to a Cincinnati justice recently, to inquire the best method of divorcing her daughter from a man whom the parents objected to, as an unfit person. The reason of the mother's desire to have the twain divided was, that the husband had promised her a new dress when he married the daughter, and on the consummation of the event had withheld gift!

The Committee on Pensions of the Senate have given an effectual quietus to the bill which passed the House, providing for the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812. Mr. Clay's report is elaborate and supported by the views of the Pension office. So that cause of apprehended depletion of the Treasury may be considered out of the way.

There is nothing sufficiently authentic from the Paraguay expedition to justify any opinion as to its probable results. The Buenos Ayres papers express a hope for a pacific result, but think the warlike accompaniments of our Commissioner may render doubtful even his entry into the Paraguayan territory. In that event, the only alternative is war.

The Legislature of Illinois is about to adjourn without accomplishing anything. The democrats have a majority in both branches of that body. They insist on re-appportioning the State, in order to throw Senator Trumbull out of his seat, to which the republicans will not submit, and between the two, business is blocked.

The report of the New York State Engineer shows that there are in that State two hundred and fifty-five railroad corporations. The amount of capital stock is over ninety million of dollars. There were only twenty passengers killed on all the roads during the past year, and one hundred and forty-two wounded.

The Tariff bill of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, it is understood, will be reported to the House of Representatives. The bill imposes a duty of eight cents per pound upon wool, and eighteen cents per pound duty on woolen cloth, in addition to the *ad valorem* duty of fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five cents per yard.

We have already mentioned that a slave of Dr. McCormick, U. S. Army, had been abducted, but subsequently arrested in San Francisco. Later accounts state that the doctor gave the slave his choice, either of slavery or freedom, and that he accepted the latter and left his master.

It is stated that the ice at Prairie du Chein, on the Mississippi, was last week twenty-six inches thick, and covered with snow about six inches deep, with a fair prospect that the river above will remain closed till the middle of April.

The Cumberland Alleghenian says—"The coal trade continues depressed. We have received only the report of shipments over the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's road for last week, which amounted to 564 tons."

Wm. Munroe, a resident of Baltimore, who had been on a visit to his relations in Lynchburg, Va., for a week or two past, committed suicide, by taking arsenic, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. P. M. Flynn, in that city, on Thursday night last.

The losses sustained by American merchants in Canton, amounting to \$700,000, have been recognized by the Chinese government, through the efforts of Mr. Reid, the American minister, and are to be paid from the custom-house receipts.

Captain Sheffield, of brig Juliet, formerly of Baltimore, but now hailing from New York, is under trial at St. Johns, for assaulting his mate with a cutlass, and shooting Mr. Martin, the first officer of brig Frances Jane, of Baltimore.

The Massachusetts House Judiciary Committee have reported a resolve granting \$1,500 to enable Levi Baker to test the constitutionality of the Virginia law levying a tax on coasting vessels.

An effort will be made in the Senate this week to take up the Arizona Territorial bill, and in the event of its passage in that body, its chances in the House, it is considered, will be better than heretofore.

The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that the honors of a seat in the Illinois Legislature have grown to be exceedingly irksome to the majority of the members. They are now working for a dollar a day, and boarding themselves at \$1 a week. They are not content with the salary, and expenditure that will not long be endured. A few are sick physically; and all are bone sick—Close rooms, poor board, whiskey and bad air have done the work for their bodies; and disappointed hopes of greatness to be here achieved have had their proper mental effect. There is not a man within the bar of either House who is not ready to forswear legislative honors forever.

Rev. James C. Richmond, of Milwaukee, an Episcopal minister, who says that in 1847 he challenged the world in support of Episcopacy, which challenge has never been accepted, now renews the challenge to Henry Ward Beecher, and invites a public debate. He concludes his address to Mr. Beecher, as follows: "Finally, such is my faith in the power of Truth, that I am willing to oppose you, and to travel 1,000 miles and pay my own expenses, to meet you after Easter, amidst the comforts of your own home, and the help of your own library, in an oral debate, in your own meeting house, in Brooklyn, or anywhere."

The Washington Star says that in consequence of persistent efforts by the authorities of Maryland, acting under the dictation of the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to destroy the business of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and, incidentally, to inflict grievous injury on Virginia interests, the people of Virginia have at length come to the conclusion that the time for commencing the work of retaliation has arrived, and that pledges to favor such retaliatory legislation are being exacted from all candidates for seats in the next Virginia Legislature, from a considerable portion of the State.

Capt. Brooks, the humane keeper of Faulkner's Island light-house, who rescued a shipwrecked crew some time since, has received many testimonials for his heroic services. Besides a large private purse made up for him at the time, and the medal given him by the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New York, and some other acknowledgments, Government has granted him a salary of \$1,000 a year. He is a member of St. Alban's Lodge of Free Masons of Guilford, has bestowed upon him the first three degrees of the Order.

Amos Stillman, city engineer of Rock Island, Illinois, has filed an affidavit in the office of the clerk of the county of Rock Island, to the effect that the Rock Island Railroad bridge is unsafe for the passage of trains, and will ask for an injunction to prevent trains crossing over the bridge in consequence of its dangerous condition. Suits for damages to the amount of \$25,000 have also been entered against the bridge company for injuries done to several steamboats.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a letter from M. de Lamartine, in which he delivers an opinion that "the people of Spanish and Portuguese America are the nobility of the New World; their principle of life is honor and not money." Lastly, he declares that, were he a young man, he would fight for the independence of the Spanish and Portuguese on the American Continent.

The Young Ladies of Australia. The young ladies of Australia are in many respects remarkable. At thirteen years of age they have more ribbons, jewels and lovers, than perhaps any other young ladies of the same age in the universe. They prattle, and very insipidly too, from morning till night. They rush to the Botanical gardens twice a week, to hear the band play, dressed precisely after the frontispiece in the latest reported number of *Le Follet*. They wear as much gold chain as the Lord Mayor in his State robes. As they walk you hear the tinkle of their chains, and hear of their going to the "sands" and "forever" is said to have been beyond description.

Such is the clemency of Ferdinand—that strange combination of the superstitious bigot and ferocious tyrant. He lives in constant fear of the vengeance of his people, alarmed lest every hand extended towards him bear a dagger to take his life—lest every bite he eats and drop he drinks contain poison. He is constantly fleeing from the terrors of his guilty conscience, and yet he does not possess the courage to confess his guilt and change his course. His banishment of Puerio and his companions, which he calls "amnesty," was wrong from his fears—not prompted by any nobler feeling; and, while it sets these unfortunate men free, is an act of as lawless despotism as their original condemnation.—*Union*.

Talking Bad for the Teeth.

There is an old story of a man, who as a sign of the cause of the loss of his wife's teeth, "that she had worn them out with her tongue." This story suggests the query, whether the wholesome practice of "keeping the mouth shut," enforced in despotic countries, may not tend to preserve the teeth, and whether the "dental structures" of American citizens—the freest and most eloquent on earth—are not prematurely destroyed by unnecessary exposure and lingual attrition. If there be anything in this, we venture to say that the chances for success in the practice of dental surgery in France, are by no means improving under the quiet and taciturn Emperor.—*Boston Courier*.

French and Brazilian Governments.

The French Government seems to be creating daily fresh enemies. We anticipate a suspension of friendly relations with them here, as the Brazilian government will not pay the demands of a French subject who established here a hippodrome, which was so obnoxious to the public, that they set fire to it, and after the police authorities ordered it to be taken down. The French ambassador demands an indemnification of eight thousand pounds, and we daily expect instructions from his government to persist in it.—*Letter from Rio*.

Child Killed by its Father.

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The Neapolitan Exiles.

Before many days, Carlo Perio and eighty-six of his fellow-prisoners, who have undergone the extremity of human suffering in the dungeons of Montecitorio during ten long years, will be cast as exiles on the shores of the United States, by order of the infamous tyrant who fills the throne of the Two Sicilies.

We might well deny the right claimed of transporting his prisoners to this country, as if it were his penal colony; and we assuredly would deny that right if his concession could be tortured into a favor granted to King Bomba. But, in our satisfaction to welcome to liberty the distinguished martyrs in the cause of freedom, whom more than pagan tyranny has condemned to a decade of anguish, we shall forget the insolence of the process by which they have been sent among us.

Carlo Perio, Settembrini, and their fellow-sufferers, are entitled to the warm sympathy of every man who values the blessings of liberty, admires political honesty, and compassionate unmerited suffering.

They are guilty of no crime. In that year of royal perjuries and general confusion, 1848, when Ferdinand, their sovereign, swore to preserve and defend the constitution which he had just sanctioned, when he sent his troops under the command of the brave Pepe to aid the Lombards in conquering their independence, and when he declared his subjects into the belief that he was devoted to constitutional liberty, Perio and his companions were members of the Neapolitan Parliament, summoned by order of their king. They took part in no political plots, counselled no insurrection, shed no blood, betrayed no trust. They were firm in their devotion to liberty, and believed that Ferdinand shared their convictions. They only failed to aid the Lombards, because in March they saw the army which he sent in March to aid the Lombards, recalled in May to fight against his own people in Calabria, when they saw Messina bombarded, the Parliament violently broken up, and themselves plunged in chains and darkness, in dungeons far below the level of the sea, shut out from home and kindred, and subjected to cruelties and privations which rival in atrocity the most brutal excesses of pagan oppression. They trusted in the solemn oath of their sovereign, and he has repaid their confidence by wreaking upon them a vengeance worse than a death.

The English papers need not to bespeak for these noble victims of kingly treachery the generous sympathies of the American people. Our sympathies have been theirs ever since they first fell into the clutches of their sequestered torturer, and we have often wondered how civilized Europe could suffer the commission of such atrocities as they suffered, and not put forth her strength to avenge humanity outraged in their persons.

They may count with certainty on a vengeful welcome in this country, and that every kindness will be extended to them which can soothe the sufferings of exile and separation from family and friends. The "sympathy which exists in the States for the patriots of the western world," needs, we trust, no new manifestation to enable Europe to judge of its extent or sincerity. Our doors are always open to the afflicted of every nation; and if, as the London Times remarks, some of the many who have sought refuge from the tyrannies of despotic governments, have been undeserving of the honor, we would rather err on the side of generosity than run the risk of refusing our sympathies to one who was really meritorious.

The programme of the Neapolitan government, according to which the "clemency" of the pious Bomba is to be carried out, is to convey the eighty-six martyrs on board government steamers, fitted up as prison ships, from San Stefano to Cadix, where each man will receive twelve *reales*, and be placed on board Spanish merchant vessels, which will set sail at once for New York. On arriving at that port they will receive fifty ducats, or \$110. One of these wretched men, named Daco, recently lost his wife, and before embarking in the prison ship to Cadix, was permitted, as a special favor, to see his daughters, aged, respectively, 15 and 13 years, for the first time in seven long years. The mingled joy and grief of the going to and from, and the farewell, is said to have been beyond description.

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A Fight in the Indiana Senate.

The prologue to, and in the occasion of, the fight on the floor of the Indiana Senate, lately, was the use of the following language by the Hon. Mr. Heffren:

"Mr. President, I, in common with others, often say things when excited that I regret. I, perhaps, have used language not becoming this body. To the Senate I make an apology, but to the Senator from Hancock, I make none. I repeat every word, and I repeat it in the name of the people of Indiana. I say to the Senator from Hancock, that I have deliberately made the insults which I have crammed down his lying throat, is a miserable, cowardly, cowardly dog, [cries of order, order.] and nothing that he has read from that paper can get me to notice him after so completely swallowing every epithet I have applied to him. He is unworthy an honorable man's further notice until [order, order.] he properly respects the insults heaped upon his coward head, and until he does it as a gentleman, I cannot further notice the vile wretch."

The "brute," is thus described in the Cincinnati Commercial:

Senator Gooding read the foregoing extract from the Sentinel, and having finished, directed himself to Heffren, who had placed himself immediately before Gooding, as soon as the latter commenced reading, and asked him whether he had actually used this language, it being his intention to deny it. Heffren replied that he had, and that he would not retract one syllable, but was, on the contrary, ready to repeat it. Thereupon Gooding cried out that he hurled back the same epithets.

As soon as he had uttered it, Heffren struck him a blow. Gooding endeavored to strike back, and Heffren toward the desk of the clerk, and they fist-fought for some time, but were finally separated by other Senators. While they were struggling, a brother of Gooding came to his aid and hit Heffren a severe kick upon the nose. After Heffren had been separated from Gooding, he turned to his new assailant, colored him, jerked him into Senator Bennett's lap and commenced pounding away, when another brother of Gooding struck him from behind with a heavy cane, and inflicted a severe gash upon the hind part of Heffren's head. Heffren accomplished this gallant feat, he rapidly worked himself out of the bar, hurried down stairs without even picking up his hat, and ran from the State House to unknown parts. Heffren, after having received the blow, tried to get at the third enemy, but being unable to do so, he flourished a bowie-knife and furious vociferations. Pending the scuffle a pistol was perceived about Gooding, undoubtedly intended for proper use.

"Precious to the meeting of the Senate it was whispered about that a collision was to take place, and that all parties had prepared for it."

"The fight produced an immense excitement, amid the greatest possible confusion. The members of the House, and numerous outsiders rushed in, and chaotic disorder continued for some time."

A Steamboat Disturbance.

The steamboat Wenona being in trouble at Pittsburg, some of the owners seized her and she was laid up. But the captain and crew, not liking to be idle, got a pair of wooden cylinder heads made, to replace their own which had been taken away to prevent her slipping off to another State, and took advantage of a dark night to glide silently down the Ohio. The Pittsburg Dispatch thus recounts the rest of her adventures:

"On Friday last, as we have said, the Wenona was laid up at White's wharf, Captain Florer on board, apparently taking things easy. We have also stated the fact of the chartering of the steam tug Hawkeye, Capt. Jack Hill, by the three-fourth owners, for the purpose of bringing her back to the city. Previous to starting, however, two legal gentlemen called upon the Mayor, their object being to get that functionary to detail his police to prevent bloodshed in the anticipated grand onslaught on the Wenona. The Mayor, however, declined to put his foot in one in case the peace was broken by either party. The conference with the Mayor was not satisfactory, and the legal gentlemen left. They were joined by two gentlemen connected with the Central road, noted for their "pluck," and "some on the muscle," backed by at least thirty men, consisting of draymen, truckmen, porters, &c., bearing handspikes, dray pins, &c. All being in readiness, the Hawkeye proceeded on her journey."

Old Captain Florer, happening upon the guards of the Wenona, observed the Hawkeye approaching, and anticipating her arrival, had not been idle. He drummed up some 25 men, arming the greater portion of them with old flint muskets, some of them with no locks; others were armed with old rusty sabres. Captain Florer gave orders for every man to take a station and not to show himself till the signal was given.

The Hawkeye came up close, and the leader of the formidable party sang out: "We have come to pull this boat off and take her back to Pittsburg." Captain Florer: "All right, but assistance can give will be at your service." The Wenona was soon about, lines were attached, and all was in readiness for a trip back to the city. Captain Florer, stepped down to the boiler deck, and